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WHAT THE DOCTORS FIND

Singular and Scientific Facts Ascertained by Medical Research.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, of Königsberg, recently had a patient who had lost his index finger in an accident. As a means of cure an operation was performed in which the second toe was amputated and sewed onto the original seat of the absent finger. The toe grew firmly into place and made a finger very satisfactory in appearance although not particularly useful. This calls to mind the operation by Nicoladoni in 1898 in which the second toe was made to answer for a thumb which had been lost. The result in this case was practically perfect. The appearance was very good and the patient attained the action which he had formerly had with his real thumb.

Specialists in diseases of children have been casting about for many years to find a proper substitute for temporary use for food in those cases of artificially fed infants in which milk cannot be digested. Some time ago it was found that ass milk was much more easily digested than cow's milk; but to-day it is stated that a perfect substitute has been found in almond milk made by grinding up blanched sweet almonds with warm water in a mortar and then straining through a cotton cloth.

A young woman swallowed a pin six years ago and felt no inconvenience therefrom. Recently she had an attack of appendicitis and on operation the pin was found imbedded in the appendix. Thirteen years ago a woman stepped on a needle. It entered the ball of the great toe. Very recently she felt some pain in the heel and the needle was removed therefrom. A child, two and a half years of age, ran a needle in her foot. When she was 18 trouble developed along her shin bone and on operation a needle was found penetrating the bone to the medullary canal.

In the city of Cleveland, O., four people recently died from lock-jaw after vaccination. This was due to the impure vaccine used, being impregnated with tetanus bacilli.

A woman faith curer endeavored to cure a family of four of smallpox. She acquired the disease herself and sent for a doctor whose medicine she took very meekly.

An epidemic of diphtheria among cats has been reported from Chicago. It is known that the cat is susceptible to this disease and can easily be the carrier of infection.

Dr. H. R. Gaylord, of Buffalo, claims to have found the germ origin of cancer. He describes it as a protozoan or animal parasite and not a vegetable parasite or bacterium. This announcement is important as it has been accepted by many that cancer was due to a vegetable parasite almost identical with the yeast fungus.

Prof. Koch, who discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis, has recently declared that tuberculosis in cattle is not communicable to man and tells of experiments showing that human tuberculosis is not capable of being

carried to cattle. The great amount of work done by physicians and boards of health to prevent the sale of tuberculous beef and milk has been, according to Prof. Koch's theories, perfectly useless. If we are to believe these notions, we must believe that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis are entirely different diseases caused by entirely different germs. This we have not been able to demonstrate. It must be remembered, before accepting the opinions of the great Koch without question, that he is the same man who gave to the world the "sure cure" for tuberculosis in Tuberculin. Tuberculin was a product of the tubercle bacillus, on the same principle as diphtheria antitoxin and vaccine, and its use resulted in such general harm to the sufferers from tubercular conditions that it was discontinued early. The bulk of the medical thinkers do not agree with Prof. Koch in his new views; but he is too great a man to prevent his opinions making a profound impression on both the lay and professional mind.

The London Lancet tells of an ulcerated condition of the tongue (cancerous) which began well back on that organ and progressed until the tongue was practically amputated by the disease process.

A French medical journal tells of the successful experiments of Roger who inoculated rabbits with smallpox and found that they developed typical cases of the disease.

The Island of Barri will now probably become of interest to the layman as well as to the medical man. It has been selected as the place for the segregation of lepers from the Philippines.

A great deal of attention has been given by surgeons to the infection of wounds even after the very best methods of antiseptics had been employed. Genet has recently discovered that even after the most rigid sterilization, while the surface of the surgeon's hand may be absolutely germ free, the perspiration will bring out the germs from the depths of the sweat follicles. To overcome this he has suggested that the hands of the surgeon be soaked for ten minutes in a solution of tannin before the operation begins that sweating may be avoided.

It has been discovered by an American physician that diphtheria antitoxin is very valuable in the cure and prevention of scarlet fever. When one remembers that the first and one of the most marked symptoms of scarlet fever is the angina or sore throat, and when we find that diphtheria antitoxin is a valuable remedy we are not surprised that it has been suggested that there is a close relation between the two diseases. Incidentally it may be remarked that recent investigation points to recurring sore throat and rheumatism being of the same origin. Additional evidence to this fact is that salicylate of soda or salicylic acid is valuable in the cure of both.

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PUZZLE PICTURE.



"HEAVENS! SOME ONE HAS STOLEN MY CLOTHES!"
WHERE IS THE THIEF?

The Manufacture of Bronze Powder.
The shining metallic dust that is used to produce the effect of gilt and bronze in wall-papers, printing, lithography, mirror and picture frames, fresco painting, and so on, has its principal source in the bronze-powder factories at Furtth, in Bavaria, where this industry has been highly specialized. The material is "Dutch metal," an alloy of copper and spelter. The larger the percentage of spelter the more yellowish the alloy. Seven principal tints are produced, varying from golden yellow to bright copper red. The alloy is first prepared in the form of leaf metal, which is afterward ground into powder.—Industrial Journal.

Sign of Intelligence.
Mrs. Glover—You told me that parrot I bought of you was the most intelligent bird in your collection; while the fact is he doesn't speak at all.

Dealer.—That's what I meant when I spoke of his intelligence.—Boston Transcript.

The Eternal Woman.
"I know that justice is blind," mused the fair defendant, adding the finishing touches to her toilet, which consisted of a Paris gown, a picture hat and other beautifiers: "I know that justice is blind, but, thank goodness, the judge is not."—Baltimore American.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Nearly 4,000 persons are accidentally drowned every year in England. Of these only 150 are skating accidents, and 200 from bathing.

Russia and Austria are the only large European countries which produce more meat than they eat. Their yearly surplus amounts to 105,000 tons.

The record sturgeon has lately been caught in the Volga. It weighed 1,700 pounds. It yielded 220 pounds of caviare, and was valued altogether at \$80.

The great Greenland glaciers are on an average 1,000 feet thick, and move 50 feet a day. Six of them yearly deliver into the sea four square miles of ice 1,000 feet thick.

Queen Margherita of Italy has the record among royalties of being able to read and write English, French, German and Italian. She also knows Greek and Latin.

A Swiss teacher at Eubliens has found 128 swallows' nests in 54 houses. There were 785 young ones, the average nest having five, though some had only three and a few had six.

In view of the fact that about half a million postal cards are mailed every year in Germany without any address, the authorities recommend that the address should always be written first.

Mr. Benjamin Dennison, head master of Peterborough British school, in acknowledging a presentation from old boys, stated that during his 27 years' connection with the school he had not missed a single attendance and the school had never been closed for sickness.

DUE TO IGNORANCE.

How a Green Reporter Succeeded Where Trained Hands Failed to Get a Story.

"When I broke into the newspaper business," said the veteran New York correspondent of a big western daily, according to the Kansas City Journal, "I made a hit on my very first assignment, and, oddly enough, my success was due entirely to my ignorance of my profession."

"I had long had an ambition to be a newspaper man, and when I was offered a position on a morning paper I jumped at the chance. It wasn't much of a position, and for several months I hung around the office waiting for the news assignments which did not come. Now and then I would be sent out to get material for an 'obit,' note on somebody who had died, or perhaps I would have a chance at a late fire. But it was a red-letter day when I got more than ten lines into the paper. Still I turned up regularly every noon with the reporters and stood around waiting for that assignment."

"One day the city editor called me to his desk and gave me an anonymous postal card the paper had received calling attention to high assessments which had been put upon property in a certain street. He told me to look it up. It was one of those things where the chances for a story were about one in a million, but with that blissful ignorance which characterizes the 'cub' reporter, I started for the place."

"Not knowing anything about the methods of reporters, I canvassed that street from beginning to end—it was about two miles long—and, although I met with many rebuffs, I did get some stuff that was really good, although I did not know it at the time. When I came in I was told to write a column and a half, and by good luck I put the story in the proper form."

"The story suggested that great abuses had been perpetrated by certain city officials, and after it was printed the next day two of the old reporters were sent out to follow it up. They came back without anything, and I was ordered out again. By following my method of the previous day I secured enough additional matter for another story. The paper opened a fight on the officials in question and for several days that was our leading story."

"That was my start. Not many years afterward I became the night city editor of the same paper. It was ignorance, pure and unadulterated ignorance of reporters' methods that yielded my first story, but I had sense enough to discover very soon after that the same thing would not carry me any farther."

When Kingship Falls.

The most wretched man on earth is said to be a monarch—Norodom, king of Cambodia. He has a gorgeous palace, furnished according to the most expensive ideas, but he adheres to the customs of his ancestors, and sleeps on an ancient carpet in a kind of shed that has not been cleaned since creation. He is a miserable victim to hypochondria, and all day long he heaves long sighs of utter wretchedness. This monarch is a short, fat person with one eye.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Sly Dig.

Ethel—If ten men were to ask you to marry them, what would that be?

Amey—What would it be?

"And if one should ask you, what would that be?"

"I don't know. What?"

"A wonder."—London Tit-Bits.

Thoroughly Well Cared For.
Dobbs—You ought to do something for that cold of yours. A neglected cold often leads to serious consequences.

WOMEN TELEPHONISTS.

Some Respects in Which They Are Superior to Men for That Business.

In its decision to employ girls as telephone operators the British post office has submitted to the inevitable. If ever nature created a monopoly in a profession, she did so when she endowed girls with the voices they possess, says the London Mail.

In lands as diverse in custom as Roumania and America, Italy and England, men yield place to women as telephonists. Even in the land of the Geisha this natural advantage reveals itself, and the rapidly growing telephone service of Japan is staffed entirely by women. Germany has rejected women as telegraphists, but admits their superiority over men as telephonists.

The proprietors of the profession is dependent mainly upon one anatomical character, viz, the length of the vocal chords. This prime character is supported and reinforced by a number of subsidiary qualities, but it constitutes in itself the indisputable claim which women have to superiority over men as telephonists.

The vocal chords of a woman are considerably shorter than those of a man. As a result the voice has a higher pitch. The telephone diaphragm responds more accurately to the higher pitched voice, and the currents transmitted to the remote station lose less in transmission. Until some method is devised for equalizing the value of the sonorous waves set up by the longer, slower vibrating chords of men, and the shorter, more rapidly vibrating chords of women, this primary character renders women's position secure in the profession of telephonist.

But there are other less important characteristics, which aid in securing her supremacy. If you listen to an average woman speaking, and compare her with an average man of her own class, you will notice the following among other things: Her enunciation of the words is better. There is a lesser tendency to cut the ends of words, or to drop the voice and mumble the terminations, than is displayed by her male companion. Her choice of words, too, is better, and there is a natural purity of diction that is distinctive. She will use a larger percentage of the short, crisp, homely Anglo-Saxon words, and show an avoidance of abstract, Latin-derived words. All this helps in conversation upon a telephone.

In telephone exchanges, too, the nervous organization of women helps them. They are more patient (let be omitted more patient) than their male counterparts. They are more likely to suffer from prolonged, monotonous work. They are not so restlessly responsive to the effects of nervous strain. Perhaps it would be better to say they do not feel a nervous strain under circumstances where the more highly strung male becomes nervous and restive.

These are a few of the causes that contribute to the superiority of women as telephonists, and it will be obvious that they are not likely to be ousted unless some new and important modification of the telephone is invented.

The Postal Union has in its 47 administrations, and of this number 35 employ women as telephonists. In addition to this, all the large telephone companies in Europe and America employ women.

OUT RIDING IN CHINA.

Donkeys, Chair-Cars and Shrieking Wheelbarrows Are the Principal Conveyances.

Here comes a gorgeously clad lady riding a donkey, her husband by her side. She rides astride, but round her is drawn an embroidered petticoat displaying all its beauties when riding, her face is painted and powdered, her lower lip is one large dab of vermilion, and her wonderfully dressed hair is shining with grease and gum. She wears no hat, however hot the day, but she carries a fan, or an oil-paper parasol, and she looks very glamorous as the barbarian passes, for he is not supposed to see her, though very probably she stops and chatters to her lord and master once he is well out of the way, says the Empire Review.

Next there comes a shentzu, that is a long chair with a hood hung between two mules walking tandem fashion. Sometimes there is another gayly-dressed woman in it, sometimes a magistrate or other grandee; but oftentimes of all come the shrieking, creaking wheelbarrow—the universal vehicle of China. The wheel is in the middle and there is a seat on either side, and the way those tortured wheels cry out is excruciating, the air is full of the sound. The Chinaman cannot be prevailed upon to grease them; in the first place he is economical and would not waste the grease, and in the next he looks upon a silent wheel with suspicion. "Would you have him going like a thief?" he asks, plaintively. Nevertheless these wheelbarrows are the only wheeled vehicles, and a coolie will wheel two men and their baggage easily. The bishop of northern China declares he has traveled thousands of miles on a wheelbarrow.

Profit in Grouse Moors.
One of the most astute proprietors of grouse moors in North Wales cleared off the sheep from his moors some years ago, with the result that the \$750 a year he got for the grazing of 7,000 Welsh sheep has been more than doubled in the increase of grouse rental he enjoys from this improvement. To Americans it is a source of astonishment that grouse are found more profitable than sheep by a number of landowners in Scotland and Wales.—Baltimore News.

PITH AND POINT.

Some men are so low that they are a nuisance even in jail.—Atchison Globe.

When a man is too proud to beg and too honest to steal he hunts up a grocer who can be persuaded to trust him.—Chicago Daily News.

The Bachelor—"But you should remember the old maxim: 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure.'" The Benedict—"Oh! a man doesn't have any leisure when he's married."—Philadelphia Record.

"There is one respect at least in which fishing is a good deal safer sport than hunting." "How is that?" "We don't make any fatal mistakes hooking up men who happen to look like fish."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Mixed Drinks.—"Did the prisoner indulge in oburgations?" asked the young attorney of the witness. "No, sir," replied the latter. "I never knew him to take anything but whiskey."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"I have a great scheme!" exclaimed the new clerk to the department store manager. "What is it?" asked the manager, listlessly. "Why, to charge admission to our bargain sales!" replied the new clerk, enthusiastically.—Boston Post.

Not Explicit.—Mary—"When George took me to a stylish restaurant for supper last night he said I had the appetite of a bird." Ann—"He did? But he didn't explain whether he meant a canary or an ostrich, I suppose?"—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

A Boomerang.—Tess—"I told Miss Sharpe what you said about her sewing-circle; that you would not join because it was too full of stupid nobodies." Jess—"Did you? What did she say to that?" Tess—"She said you were mistaken; that there was always room for one more."—Philadelphia Press.

OLDEST MUMMY YET FOUND.

The British Museum Possesses Remains of an Egyptian Who Lived Previous to 5000 B. C.

Thousands of years ago the remains of an Egyptian were placed in the tomb. To-day they are one of the most valued possessions of the British museum. The grave of this old settler was first seen by a wandering Arab. He reported his discovery to a British official, who immediately sent a couple of Egyptian soldiers to guard it day and night until it could be safely removed, says the London Sphere. The body is not a mummy of the ordinary historic Egyptian period, such as that of Rameses II, the father of the Pharaoh of the Exodus. It was never bound up in linen or covered in any painted coffin, but was merely coated with a preparation of bitumen, the Arab word for which is mumia—hence our word mummy. To reach the period when this man hunted along the banks of the Nile it is necessary to travel backward in time through the modern period since Elizabeth, through medieval Europe, through the whole history of Rome and Greece, past the time of the earliest mummified king the museum possesses—past even Menes, the earliest king to whom Egyptian records make reference, who, according to Mariette, ruled about 5000 B. C. Then we are among two prehistoric races—one the conquerors and the other the conquered—out of which sprang the Egyptian race of the earliest dynasties. It is with these remote stocks that this man is connected.

Considering the conditions in which he was found it is evident that he was associated with a late period of the new stone age of Egypt. He was buried in a characteristically neolithic grave (the graves of this period are covered with rude slabs of stone), which has the neolithic pots and chipped flint weapons and knives found in other parts of the world. The fine, thin knives were perhaps placed in the grave as part of a funeral ritual. They should be compared with the Egyptian flints in the prehistoric section of the museum; they are almost identical with those found in the grave.

There is, of course, no inscription of any kind on the pots, knives or grave, all having been made long before the invention of a written language. It is curious to note that certain ancient Egyptian documents mention traditions of a race called the Trehennu, who had red hair and blue eyes. This man had distinctly auburn hair. He was buried on the western shore. In later times every Egyptian was buried on that side of the river, and Egyptian models of the deathboats on which the body was ferried over the stream may be seen in the Egyptian gallery.

A Horsehoeing "Parlor."

It has come to be the fashion to call any place of business a "parlor." For many months we have been surfeited with parlors of all descriptions, but it remained for the blacksmiths to lay on the last straw. The proprietor of a Fifty-third street shop took the lead in this direction. He painted out the commonplace sign by which he had hitherto advertised his trade to the public, and substituted the inscription: "Horsehoeing Parlors." The letters are large and gilt, on a black background, and are bound to attract attention to the novel "parlors," which, notwithstanding the high-sounding appellation, are the same old regulation blacksmith shops they always were.—N. Y. Times.

Hee Taw.
Mr. Fussy (rearranging the things in the parlor)—You have wretchedly poor taste, my dear.

Mrs. Fussy (resignedly)—That's what everybody said when I married you, Henry.—Detroit Free Press.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.



Miss Knowall (a visitor on the farm)—Do you give your cows water?"
Farmer—Why, yes'm.
Miss Knowall—Oh! I thought you gave them milk. No wonder there is water in the milk.

POSTAL SPIES IN FRANCE.

Government Bureau in Which Suspected Letters Are Opened and Read.

It has always been denied by the French police that under any circumstances is "the sanctity of private correspondence violated," but everybody who has come in France, in contact with political movements or the criminal police is well aware of the fact that the cabinet noir, or the black cabinet, is as much to-day a part of government and police machinery as it was in the days of Louis XV., who is generally credited with its invention.

The black cabinet, according to the London Express, is an office in the Paris prefecture of police where letters and pneumatic cards commandeered from the G. P. O. are opened, read, and possibly photographed, and where telegrams are examined and translated if in foreign language or in cipher.

The employees of this office have a complete outfit for dealing with letters, for opening the envelopes or abstracting the contents and for removing seals or reproducing them. Where the envelope is so closely pasted as to render the simple method of steaming it open too dilatory various methods of getting at the inclosures are practiced.

Sometimes one side is opened with a very sharp knife, the separate covers being afterward skillfully gummed together when the letter has been read. Where a black edged envelope has been used this tapering can be most effectually concealed by the use of a little ink.

Sometimes an implement resembling a Bradawl is inserted at one corner of the envelope and twisted round so dextrously that the contents can be drawn out in the shape of a spiral slip.

Or the stamp is removed and a slit cut on the paper beneath, through which the letter is abstracted, and, after perusal, returned.

When the letter is ready for forwarding the stamp is gummed down again into its place and hides all trace of the operation. Seals are easily disposed of. A very thin, sharp blade of steel is heated and passed under the wax, removing it bodily. As easily left afterward put back into its place.

All these tricks are the same as those practiced by post office thieves. Where in the course of its manipulation an envelope gets so disfigured that it would be obvious to the receiver that it has been tampered with, it is usually "suppressed." This happens often in the case of missives whose senders adopt Col. Picquart's method of baffling the cabinet noir.

"The only way I have discovered," said Col. Picquart, at the first Zola trial, "of rendering a letter absolutely invisible is to use two envelopes, one smaller than the other. You put the communication into the smaller envelope, smear this all over with gum, and place it in the second envelope, on which you write the address. The black cabinet cannot get at the contents without entirely destroying the outer envelope."

However, in such a case the chances are a hundred to one that the letter would never reach its destination. Criminals, conspirators and politicians who suspect that their letters may be tampered with at the cabinet noir often take advantage of the circumstance to dupe the police to throw them off the scent.

Major Esterhazy has had more to suffer from the cabinet noir than perhaps any man living; and while the "affaire" was at its height devised various schemes for protecting the numerous letters he dispatched daily from London.

Hereby.

He—My idea about those girls of ours is that they should learn how to earn their own living.

She—O Henry! That I should live to hear you say such a thing! Why, don't you know that their whole future depends upon how useless they can be made to become?—Puck.

Accommodation.

Customer—The chair is very pretty, indeed, but I want one with three legs to fit in a corner.

Furniture Dealer—Well, madam, I will saw you von leg off.—Boston Journal.

A DUMMY CAMERA.

Clever Device by Means of Which a New Jersey Man Gets Rid of Tramps.

A gentleman who lately visited a friend who has a country seat in Burlington county relates the following experience, reports the Newark (N. J.) News.

"I was very much interested in a camera, which stood on the lawn near the house, and which had a commanding view of the gates to the grounds. I asked my friend why he kept it there, and, turning to me with a smile, he said: 'Don't give it away, but that is only a fake camera. Come along and I'll show you.' I went and found that which I took to be a camera was nothing but a cigar box mounted upon a tripod, and having an old silk spool fastened in front as a lens, the whole being covered with the usual dark cloth. To my question of what it was for, he said: 'It is the most effective means that I have yet devised for keeping off tramps. If there is anything next to soap and water that a tramp dislikes it is to have his picture taken, particularly when he knows it might be a means of leading to his identification. I tried dogs, but found they were no good. I used threats, but only to be blackguarded; and, as a last resort, I rigged up the camera, and it has proved a wonderful success. Last week a hobo came wandering along the road and gave me the first opportunity of trying the trick. He made straight for the gate, and was coming up the walk, when I leveled the camera at him. The effect was magical. He took to his heels as fast as he could go, and I made believe to pull out a plate. Since then I have used it several times with similar results. In fact, some of my neighbors have adopted the plan, and speak very encouragingly of it.'"

"We then sat upon the porch, and not long afterward my friend observed two seedy-looking specimens of the genus hobo, coming up the road and said to me: 'Now watch! Sure enough, the men came to the gate and were about lifting the latch, when my friend took his position behind the camera, threw the cover over his head, and tried to get a focus on them. With a look of disgust the tramps walked away, talking together. What they said, of course, I couldn't hear, but I guess the language was not complimentary to my host.'"

INQUISITIVE PENGUINS.
These Antarctic Birds Display Great Curiosity and Aggressiveness When Disturbed.

We often met companies of six or eight or more penguins promenade on the pack in the sunshine. When they saw us they generally exhibited curiosity, and approached to get a nearer view. I do not know if these birds have the instinct of the naturalist, and take a lively interest, doubtless purely philosophic from their point of view, in everything new which presents itself, or if the object of their investigations is entirely practical, but they certainly came near us with a distinct purpose of making examination. But if we had the misfortune to excite much curiosity, they became aggressive, writes Henryk Arctowski, in Geographical Journal. One would first come close to us and reconnoiter, and then, on his order, the others would advance with a menacing air, and the battle began—a battle in which we sometimes had to demonstrate effectively our superior strength. On one occasion we were able to observe that the penguins are musical amateurs. Unfortunately we could not ascertain if they are equally able to appreciate "talent and classical music," for we had no virtuoso among us, nor indeed any musician, although we all, without exception, played numerous melodies and even operatic airs on the ship's barrel organ. But in any case—and the thing is worth noting—one of the sailors delighted to exercise himself upon the trumpet, and the penguins came from great distances to listen to him—no doubt to learn some thing new.

Often, very often, these brave penguins amused us, and when we were tired of preserved foods, especially of Australian rabbit, they afforded us real succor, after we learned that the flesh of the penguin is excellent eating.